

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☒

Property Name: 36-38 S. Eutaw Street Inventory Number: B-5202
Address: 36-38 S. Eutaw Street Historic district: yes ☒ no
City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21201 County: Baltimore City
USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West
Property Owner: George Kritikos Tax Account ID Number: 0654014
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 0000 Tax Map Number: 4
Project: Red Line Project Agency: Maryland Transit Administration
Agency Prepared By: RK&K, LLP
Preparer's Name: Christeen Taniguchi Date Prepared: 8/16/2011
Documentation is presented in: Enoch Pratt Library--Maryland Room, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Database, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Commission for Historical & Architectural Preservation (CHAP)
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: yes Listed: yes
Site visit by MHT Staff yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

This altered building at 36-38 S. Eutaw Street is located in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. It is situated at the northwest corner of S. Eutaw and W. Lombard Streets in the city's downtown area. Aligned on an east-west axis with a façade facing east toward S. Eutaw Street, the building is currently being used as a gentlemen's club.

Built up to the property lines, the building has an irregular floor plan; its foundation is not visible. The building is covered by a flat roof, likely clad in built-up bituminous material. 38 S. Eutaw is at the corner of Eutaw and Lombard. It is a circa 1870s three bay, three-story Italianate-style rowhouse with a symmetrical façade. A two-story early twentieth century addition was constructed at its west (rear) elevation; it shares the 38 S. Eutaw Street address. A small modern one-story addition (above the two-story building) is attached to the third story rear elevation of the original building. 36 S. Eutaw is a two-story addition from 1912, slightly setback from 38 S. Eutaw Street.

The façade at 38 S. Eutaw is made of pressed brick laid in a running bond, with the south elevation made of a lesser brick and laid

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MHT Comments: *Not directly associated with Babe Ruth's productive career; lacks integrity*

Don Taniguchi
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

6/11/12
Date

R. Kuntz
Reviewer, National Register Program

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in a common bond. These brick surfaces are currently painted; two small metal plates are mounted at the façade between the second and third floors. The north and west elevations, and the first floor of the south elevation, are clad with stucco. At the façade, a projecting wood bracketed cornice with crown molding is located at the roofline. Below the cornice are three equally spaced wood ventilation friezes decorated with a vine pattern and individually framed with additional wood Italianate trim that includes long brackets. Two additional long brackets are also mounted next to the cornice at the north and south elevations. Small brackets are located just below the cornice at the south elevation of the entire building. A stucco-clad brick chimney with metal flashing is located at the north side of the roof.

The 38 S. Eutaw primary entrance is located at the south end of the façade. Its modern, stained wood-paneled door has an oval-shaped cut glass window, as well as a transom above with an oval-shaped light and an "open" neon sign mounted within. These elements are part of a relatively recent first-floor remodel that wraps around to the south elevation, is made of wood, and is supported by wood columns. This modern first floor has panels and fixed rectangular single light windows at the façade, and a fixed oval-shaped single light window at the south elevation. Metal letters spell out "The Goddess" at the façade entablature, and "Showbar" at the south elevation wraparound. A vertical neon sign spelling "Goddess" is mounted above the entry on the south elevation. Three identical dome metal light fixtures, each mounted to the wall with a curved shaft, are spaced evenly and located above the entrance at the façade, and another is located above the wraparound at the south elevation. A single modern door with stucco surround and keystone is located at the south elevation, as is a single modern paneled door located at the modern addition at the third floor rear.

The six second- and third-floor windows at the 38 S. Eutaw façade are narrow and tall, and have brick lintels and wood sills. Each of these windows has a single pane fixed light set within a round arch wood frame. The eight first-floor windows at the south elevation have modern, single-pane fixed windows, each with a stucco frame and a keystone at the center. A shallow shelter, with a shed roof clad with metal roofing material, spans above the entire width of the first-floor windows. The 12 second- and third-floor windows at the original section of the south elevation are the same, while the two window openings at the south elevation of the rear addition have been filled in with glass blocks. Two rectangular single-pane fixed windows are also located on the modern addition at the third-floor rear.

The 36 S. Eutaw addition has a pressed brick façade laid in a running bond at the second floor, with stucco cladding at the first-floor level. Except for a narrow rear section of the south elevation, none of the other elevations are exposed. This addition has a cornice with a bracket on each end located at the façade below the roofline. The addition has a single replacement door at the north end of the façade, and metal letters spell out "Gentlemen's Club" on an entablature above the entrance. This addition also has a single boarded-up entrance located at the second floor of the rear south elevation that leads down to ground level behind 38 S. Eutaw. Access to this area is blocked by a makeshift plywood door. The single window at the first-floor level and the two windows at the second-floor level are identical to those on the main building. A third window in the center on the second floor has been filled in with what appears to be stucco and painted over.

A modern, low metal fence is located at the south elevation property line. The building fronts a wide sidewalk with square concrete pavers and brick, and landscaping is limited to small street trees along S. Eutaw Street. Along the sidewalk in front of the building, two tall metal pylons hold spotlights that illuminate the Bromo Seltzer Tower on Eutaw's east side. Reproduction single post metal light standards are also located along Eutaw, as is a traffic light at Eutaw and Lombard. Similar two- and three-story buildings adjoin the building at the intersection's northwest corner, but larger buildings, ranging from the late nineteenth to the late twentieth centuries, occupy the immediate vicinity. Oriole Park at Camden Yards and the Inner Harbor are situated to the south and southeast.

The condition of the evaluated building is good.

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Historic Context

The lots that today comprise the corner of Eutaw and Lombard streets were originally part of a land patent called Lunn's Lott, a vast acreage west of the harbor. As part of this expansion, John Eager Howard divided a portion of the patent into "Howard's Addition" in 1782, including 350 building lots, and established Eutaw and Howard streets south of Saratoga Street. Howard continued to lay out new lots to the west, typically leasing lots to speculative builders who further subdivided the land. The builders erected rowhouses for sublease, typically to artisans and other skilled workers, forming a well-to-do working-class community.

It appears that 38 S. Eutaw Street was constructed during the 1870s by German-born Henry Veditz. This rowhouse likely replaced a pre-existing house; E. Sache, & Co.'s bird's eye view of Baltimore from 1869 illustrates what appears to be a single-family residence constructed in either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Veditz acquired the property in 1878 from John J. Meyer and George W. Myer. At that time, the property address was 30 S. Eutaw Street. Veditz owned and operated a grocery store on the first floor level of this building. The 1880 census shows him living upstairs with his wife, Bernhardine, and two teenage sons, Henry R. and Charles H. Bernhardine was also born in Germany, although the Veditz's children were born in Maryland. The 1880 census shows that they had a servant living with them who was also of German descent. It is likely that their new building would have been built with a storefront to accommodate the grocery store. In 1887, the address became 38 S. Eutaw, which it is today.

The earliest German settlers of the colonial period were primarily located in York and Lancaster Counties, Pennsylvania. Frederick became the first German settlement in Maryland in the mid-eighteenth century, and Germans began moving to Baltimore in 1748, increasing in number into the 1760s. They settled primarily along Baltimore Street and in the Otterbein area west of the harbor. After the Civil War, German immigration to Baltimore rose dramatically, many settling in areas around Eutaw and Lombard streets. The number of Germans entering Baltimore reached 12,000 in 1868, exceeding all earlier rates.

The home at 38 S. Eutaw Street is in the Italianate style that was popular in the United States, particularly between 1850 and 1890, although it was widely used for Baltimore's brick rowhouses well into the 1910s. Influenced by the country villas in northern Italy, the style had originated in England as part of the Picturesque Movement that reacted to the formal classical influences in architecture up until that time. After 1850, most Baltimore rowhouses were either designed or remodeled in the Italianate style. The buildings were taller and windows were lengthened and widened, becoming shorter on each successive floor and emphasizing the façade's verticality. Large and elaborate cornices, typically supported on consoles and incorporating dentil molding, crowned the buildings. Elaborate ornamentation, such as brackets, was also associated with Italianate doorways and windows, and cast iron was also incorporated in railings, balustrades, and widow boxes. Despite the elaborate nature of the new style, the Baltimore rowhouse retained its modest two-dimensional appearance; ornament continued to be applied to, rather than fully incorporated with, the façade. In some cases, storefronts were incorporated at the first-floor level, with living quarters for the shop proprietor and the family located above, as had been the case with 38 S. Eutaw Street.

After her husband's death in 1889, Bernhardine Veditz retained ownership of the property and continued to live at the residence. By this time, various records showed her name to be Bernardina. Initially, her son Henry continued to run the grocery. He and John H. Veditz, a carpenter, also lived at 38 S. Eutaw. However, by 1891, Bernhardine was running a business at this location that sold "liquors," presumably opening up a saloon business. This was perhaps an indication of a changing neighborhood that had less need of a grocery store serving German residences, but more of a saloon serving laborers working in the nearby growing garment industry.

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Bernardina married John J. Keily in 1893 and continued to live at 38 S. Eutaw. This is reflected in the 1894 city directory, which has John listed as a proprietor of a saloon at 38 S. Eutaw. By 1900, John's brother Richard, a stonecutter, joined them at this residence. John Keily was born in Massachusetts and was of Irish descent. He operated the saloon at this property in February 1902, but Bernardina died suddenly the following month. Henry Veditz's will bequeathed 36 and 38 S. Eutaw Street to his wife for her lifetime, but after her death, the properties passed on to her sons John and Charles. The 1903 city directory indicates that Charles took over the saloon business and presumably lived upstairs.

As was common at the time, the saloon at 38 S. Eutaw Street had a high turnover rate of proprietors. By 1906, James A. Jackson applied for a liquor license for use at 38 S. Eutaw Street, although less than five months later, Jackson had sold his business to satisfy creditors. In the 1906 city directory, Herman Baltruschat was the saloon keeper. Henry Heitmuller ran the saloon from 1907 until at least 1908, living upstairs. By the time the census was taken in April 1910, Samuel G. Warns was the proprietor of this saloon, living upstairs with a bartender, Edward L. Bishop, who probably worked at the saloon below. By September of that same year, Warns had returned his saloon license.

The two-story addition that exists today at 36 S. Eutaw Street was constructed in 1912 on the north side of the existing building at 38 S. Eutaw Street by the Monumental Brewing Company. The undertaking tore down an existing two-and-one-half-story side-gabled, wood-framed rowhouse. At the same time the addition was made, remodeling was planned for 38 S. Eutaw Street. Together they would house a saloon and restaurant. William L. Straus was president, and Philip Peterson was secretary and treasurer of the Monumental Brewing Company. By 1912 and into 1914, Joseph R. Bury was the saloon operator at this address.

In 1915, the saloon came into the hands of George H. Ruth, father of the famous baseball player George "Babe" Ruth, Jr. The building itself, however, continued to be owned by the Veditz family. Babe Ruth was born to his parents George, Sr. and Catherine in Baltimore, Maryland, at 216 Emory Street (MIHP# B-149) in Pigtown, the home of his maternal grandparents located near Oriole Park at Camden Yards. George, Sr. and his young family lived a few blocks away on Frederick Avenue at the time, where he worked at his father's grocery and saloon. The three-story brick birthplace on Emory is today the Babe Ruth Birthplace Museum, together with the three identical rowhouses on each side. The house has been restored and is currently being interpreted to reflect its history as Babe Ruth's birthplace, and is still located within a residential neighborhood of two- to three-story modest Federal-style rowhouses built for working-class families like the Ruths.

The Ruth family moved frequently. By June 1900, the family was living at 339 S. Woodyear Street when Babe Ruth was five years old and an only child. Later that same year, his only sibling to survive into adolescence, Mary Margaret (called Mamie), was born. The Woodyear residence still stands today; it retains a good amount of its original appearance, located within a residential neighborhood of modest three-story Italianate-style rowhouses (most of which are now clad in Formstone). By 1901, the family lived at 426 W. Camden Street while George, Sr. owned a saloon on the first floor. That residence no longer exists. George, Sr. not only worked in saloons, but also held other jobs at various times, such as a driver, agent, salesman, gripman on a cable car, and apparently installer of lightning rods for barns, schools, and farmhouses with his brother John.

Babe Ruth was taken to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, located at the corner of Caton and Wilkens avenues in the City of Baltimore in June 1902 when he was seven years old. Saint Mary's was a Catholic protector run by Xaverian brothers where orphans, young delinquents, and children of parents too poor to take care of them could learn a trade. In December of that year, the Ruth family moved to a house on 712 S. Hanover Street, which still stands today. There were some occasions when Babe Ruth came home, including apparently for a few years starting in 1908. The 1910 census shows the Ruths, including Babe, living at 406 W. Conway Street. The family had moved into this residence in 1906. George Sr.'s brother William E. Ruth also lived in this house, which has since been demolished. Babe Ruth's mother died in 1910. He was taken back to St. Mary's Industrial School soon thereafter and lived there until he was 19 years old.

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While at this school, Babe Ruth learned how to play baseball and practiced the game. Although there are some variations to the story, he was discovered in 1913 playing a baseball game in the recreation yard at the school by Joe Engel, a pitcher for the Washington Senators who was a former St. Mary's student. He and St. Mary's Brother Gilbert brought Babe Ruth to the attention of Jack Dunn, who was the owner and manager of the Baltimore Orioles, then a minor league team. Dunn signed Ruth on February 14, 1914, although by July, Ruth was traded to the Boston Red Sox. St. Mary's caught on fire in 1919 while repairs were being made to the roof of the administration building; that building was destroyed, as was a dorm, the junior building, and the old chapel. The school was rebuilt, but much of the campus changed. The school closed in 1950, and most of the post-fire buildings remain today; the campus was the Cardinal Gibbons High School until it closed in 2010. The St. Mary's Industrial School's playground where Babe Ruth was discovered still exists, although it has been reconfigured.

By the time Babe Ruth was signed to the Red Sox, George, Sr. was the proprietor of the Columbia Harness Company at 521 Columbia Avenue. Babe Ruth used his first World Series check in 1915 to help his father buy 36-38 S. Eutaw, which was called Ruth's Café. During that winter, Babe Ruth and his wife, Helen, lived upstairs with George, Sr. and his second wife, Martha. Babe Ruth also had a gymnasium in the back. He returned between baseball seasons in 1916 to help tend bar. During the 1917 and 1918 off seasons, however, he stayed in New England in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He had to come home suddenly toward the end of the 1918 baseball season. George, Sr. died in August of that year after he was involved in a fight in front of his saloon with his brother-in-law, Benjamin H. Sipes. George, Sr. lost his balance at the edge of the curb and fell backwards into the street and struck his head. He later died at the University Hospital. Although Babe Ruth played well with the Red Sox, he was sold in December 1919 to the New York Yankees where he became a dominant and legendary force in American Major League Baseball from the 1910s to 1930s, known as a powerhouse hitter breaking multiple records, most notably for home runs.

By the time George, Sr. died, the end of an era was coming for the saloon business in Baltimore and the rest of the United States because of Prohibition. Prohibition was enforced through the Eighteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and the Volstead Act (National Prohibition Act), which prohibited the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors, except those used for religious purposes. The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified in 1919, and in effect a year later. A December 8, 1918, article in The Baltimore Sun reported that the Monumental Brewing Company was selling at auction 62 properties in various parts of Baltimore, foreseeing the beginning of Prohibition. In the previous month, however, the temporary Wartime Prohibition Act that prohibited the selling of alcoholic beverages with alcohol content more than 2.75% had already passed. This meant the end of 36-38 S. Eutaw as a saloon. The 1920 City Directory still lists George, Sr. at 38 S. Eutaw, but the business was now listed as a restaurant. Prohibition was repealed with the Twenty-first Amendment in 1933.

As the garment district continued to grow, a small service industry developed based around the factories and their workers. These businesses typically occupied smaller buildings, many of which were former rowhouses adapted for new uses. The northwest corner of Eutaw and Lombard streets was no exception. With Prohibition in full effect, the evaluated building was no longer being used as a saloon, but instead began to house these small, light industrial uses; the original building and the addition were often used by two different businesses. The Baltimore Sun advertisements in 1920 and 1922 showed 36 S. Eutaw being used by Gunter & Co. which was looking for salesmen at 36 S. Eutaw, particularly those with mechanical experience. The 1928 Polk's City Directory shows that this addition was occupied by the Square Deal Sewing Machine Co. (38 S. Eutaw was vacant at that time). The Square Deal Sewing Machine Co. was still listed in the 1942 Polk's City Directory. By that time, 38 S. Eutaw was being used as a restaurant by Morris A. Sternfeld. He and his wife, Ethel, lived upstairs. Meanwhile, the rear of the building was being used as a barbershop by Joseph Maggio, while he lived elsewhere Baltimore. The Veditz family sold the property to the Sternfelds in 1944. By 1956, the two addresses were once again being used together as a bar called Anthony's Tavern. Anthony LaBate operated his business until at least 1958. The building housed Trader Vince Restaurant by 1961, through to at least 1964; the business was owned by Bernice Chebat, William P. Villegas, and Evelyn M. Aiken. By 1978, 36-38 S. Eutaw Street was a go-go bar called Tic-

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The building at 36-38 S. Eutaw Street has housed a gentlemen's club called The Goddess since the 1990s. It retains some of its original circa 1870s Italianate character-defining features such as its general form, flat roof, brick exterior walls, general fenestration, and, most distinctively, the original Italianate-style features located at the roofline at the façade. The building does, however, have three additions; the two largest were made in the early twentieth century. The most distinctive one is 36 S. Eutaw, which was part of the expansion of the saloon at 38 S. Eutaw Street into a saloon and restaurant in 1912. However, its brickwork, fenestration, and cornice are examples of features constructed to be compatible with the original building. The early addition at the rear, visible from the south elevation, was also designed to be compatible with the original building. Other more recent changes to the buildings are significant. The most substantial changes are to the windows and changes to the first story. The original tall and narrow window openings on the upper floors, which are characteristic of the Italianate style, and their sills still exist. However, all original window frames and sashes, which were likely four-over-four wood double-hung sash, have been replaced. Today there are fixed single lights set within replacement frames. The first-floor façade and south elevation have been completely remodeled. Historically, the south elevation was painted, as is evidenced in a circa 1911 photograph that shows this to be the case, but the façade was not painted. Today, both elevations are painted. The low fence bordering the south elevation was also recently constructed.

When 38 S. Eutaw Street was constructed, the surrounding area was still primarily residential, although transitions to industrial and commercial uses were already happening. The only nearby building remaining from this earlier period is another rowhouse at 402 W. Lombard Street. As the nineteenth century continued to progress into the next century, residences were fast disappearing. By 1901, the United Light and Power Company had its expansive facilities to the north and northwest on the same block as 38 S. Eutaw. The Davidson Storage Company constructed a light industrial building in the 1920s at 32 and 34 S. Eutaw Street and 400 W. Lombard Street. Both developments replaced rowhouses. The Bromo Seltzer Tower directly to the east of 38 S. Eutaw was constructed in 1911; the tallest building in Baltimore at the time, it was part of the changing dynamics of what had been a low-scale residential neighborhood. In addition, the massive loft buildings located to the north were also built during this period of growth, replacing rowhouses and institutional buildings.

In more recent decades, the area surrounding the building has changed further. By 1951, the United Light and Power Company was replaced with a Baltimore Sun garage, and today even that has been demolished for an asphalt-paved parking lot. Many buildings to the south and east were built after 1960, and most were constructed after 1980. The Eutaw and Lombard intersection is located close to the University of Maryland, Baltimore, and the University of Maryland Medical Center. The Baltimore Convention Center, the 1st Mariner Arena, and Oriole Park at Camden Yards are located within a two-block radius. Hotels and parking garages serve the convention center and nearby tourist attractions, and there are numerous new apartment and condominium buildings contemporary with loft conversions.

Significance Evaluation

The buildings at 36-38 S. Eutaw Street were evaluated for significance under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin 15 titled How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this evaluation.

The evaluated property consists of a circa 1870s rowhouse at 38 S. Eutaw Street, originally with a storefront, and a compatible addition to the north at 36 S. Eutaw. The property is located in a typical urban neighborhood that has changed many times, responding to economic trends and residents' needs, since its establishment. This was one of many buildings in this part of Baltimore that served similar functions in commerce and also had an association with the German population. In addition, the

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storefront, which helps tie this building to these contexts, has been removed. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion A.

While many of the building's owners were locally prominent businessmen, they are not historically significant individuals. However, George H. Ruth, Jr., better known as Babe Ruth, is an individual whose contributions to and accomplishments within American baseball from the 1910s to 1930s can be identified and documented within a national historic context. Babe Ruth had a direct association with 36-38 S. Eutaw, which he helped purchase for his father. Babe Ruth also lived and worked at the bar between seasons for two years while he was with the Boston Red Sox. His living quarters at this property also included a gym, presumably so that he could stay in shape for his profession as a baseball player. However, this property does not illustrate Babe Ruth's important achievements in baseball. Instead, his association with this property has to do with his being a saloon keeper, which he did in between baseball seasons during the early part of his career. The property is not associated with Babe Ruth's productive life or the reason he is important in history. In fact, George Sr., rather than Babe Ruth has a closer association with the building. Other extant properties associated with Babe Ruth's professional baseball accomplishments would be more suitable for designation under Criterion B. Therefore, the property at 36-38 S. Eutaw Street is not eligible under Criterion B.

The building on this property is an example of a three-story Italianate-style rowhouse constructed at a time when Italianate was the style of choice (between about 1850 and the 1910s) and many residences in the rapidly growing City of Baltimore were rowhouses. However, 36-38 S. Eutaw Street has lost character-defining features of the Italianate style. Changes to the buildings have altered original building materials, design, and feeling. The most significant alterations are window replacements and first-floor alterations. The property also does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. Therefore, the property is not eligible under Criterion C.

Based on the evaluated criteria, 36-38 S. Eutaw Street is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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- "Death of Joel Gutman: The Well-Known Retail Merchant Dies of Heart Disease." February 24, 1892: 6.
- "Few Licenses Returned: But 10 Saloons Close, Compared With 25 Last Year." September 18, 1910: 9.
- "Fight Ends in Death: 'Babe' Ruth's Father Struck; Brother-In-Law Held." August 26, 1918: 12.
- "Fireman Hurt as Truck Skids in Rainstorm." April 7, 1930: 20.
- "Giving and Receiving: Employers and Employees Exchange Gifts." December 25, 1912: 3.
- "Help – Male." Classified advertisement, August 3, 1922: 14.
- "Help – Male." Classified advertisement, June 5, 1924: 20.
- "Male – Help Wanted." Classified advertisement, March 19, 1920: 14.
- "Landmark Will Go: South Eutaw Street House Was the Home of Prominent Families." January 28, 1912: 4.
- "Legal Notice." October 29, 1889: 2.
- "License Applications." Classified advertisement, February 24, 1902: 3.
- "Liquor License Petitions." Classified advertisement, September 4, 1906: 5.
- "Liquor Men See the End: Monumental Brewing Company Is Closing Out Realty Holdings." December 8, 1918: 13.
- "Lost and Found." October 25, 1915: 9.
- "More About Old Baltimore Business Houses." November 1, 1908: 17.
- "Mrs. Joel Gutman Dead: Paralysis Proves Fatal Early This Morning At Her Home 1803 Eutaw Place." December 12, 1912: 14.
- "Obituary: Mrs. Bernardina Keily." March 14, 1902: 7.
- "Real Estate Record: Special Privileges." April 26, 1907: 9.
- "Sold Soldier Dope is Charge." January 11, 1918: 12.
- "Sought on Larceny Charge: Man Alleged to Have Fled With Money and Jewelry." September 16, 1923: S24.
- "Special Notices." January 25, 1907: 4.
- "Suspension Given Tavern: 30-Day Closing Imposed in Beer-Sale to Minor." September 21, 1962: 10.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

—. "Tax Department." November 27, 1905: 13.

—. "Trustee's Sale of Valuable Leasehold Property No. 402 West Lombard Street." Classified advertisement, March 22, 1900: 5.

—. Will Englund. "Stamp Honoring Babe is Unveiled Here." February 7, 1983: A1.

The New York Times. Charles Cohen. "In Baltimore, a House that Ruth Bought (and May Save)." May 20, 2004.
<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/05/20/us/in-baltimore-a-house-that-ruth-bought-and-may-save.html?pagewanted=2> (accessed July 20, 2011).

The Seattle Times. Foster Klug. "Owner of The Goddess Strip Club Hopes Babe Ruth Link Can Work Magic." July 30, 2004.
<http://community.seattletimes.nwsources.com/archive/?date=20040730&slug=ruthbar30> (accessed July 20, 2011).

Wagenheim, Kal. Babe Ruth: His Life and Legend. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc., c1974.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

B-5202

**36-38 South Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland**

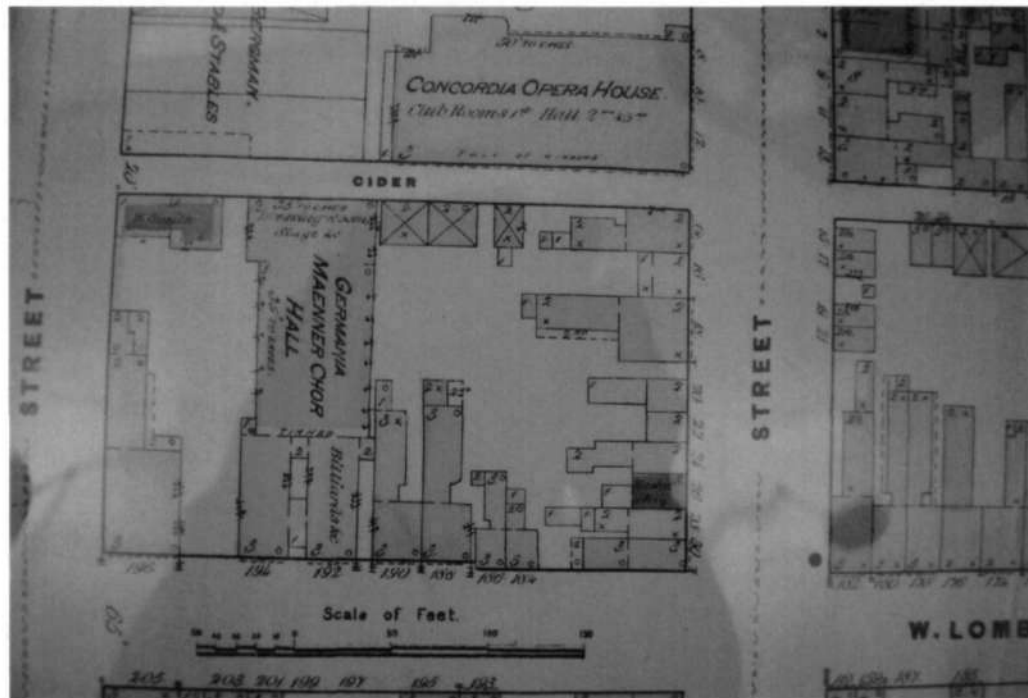


Image 1: 1879 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing there to have been a two-story wood-framed addition at the rear of 38 S. Eutaw Street where today there is a two-story brick addition; a wood-framed residence still exists at 36 S. Eutaw Street; the Concordia Opera House and Germania Maenner Choir Hall stand nearby in this primarily residential neighborhood (Maryland Historical Society)

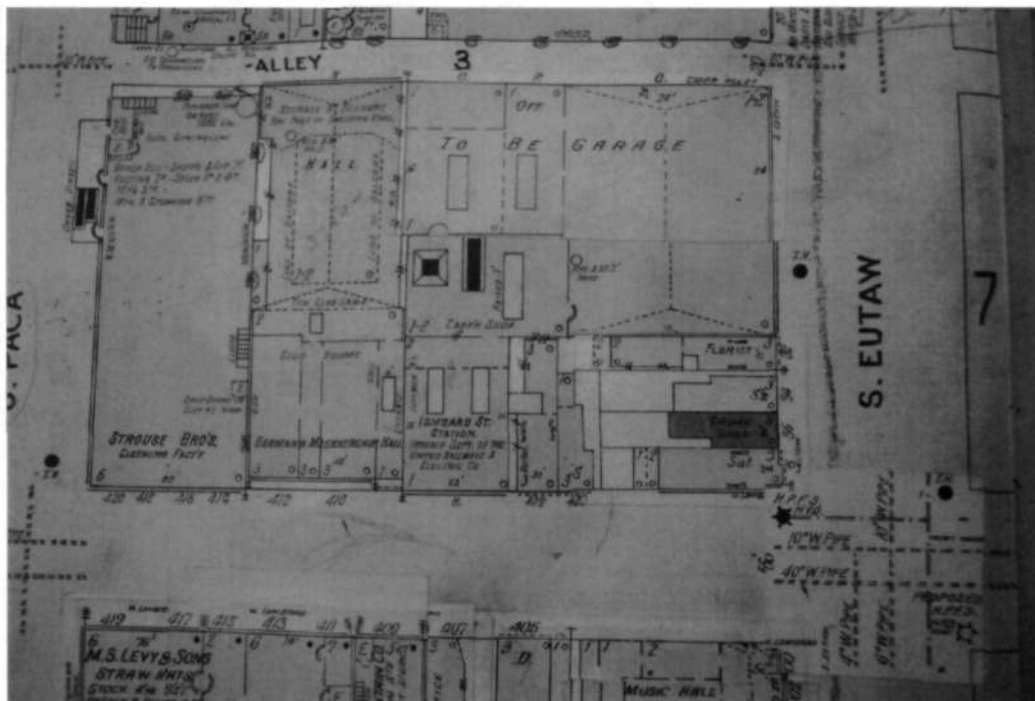


Image 2: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing 38 S. Eutaw Street is now a saloon and that there is an additional one-story wood-framed addition located at the rear of the property; the area still retains some residences, but is primarily made up of industrial and commercial buildings (Maryland Historical Society)



Images
Not to Scale

August 2011

B-5202
36-38 South Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland

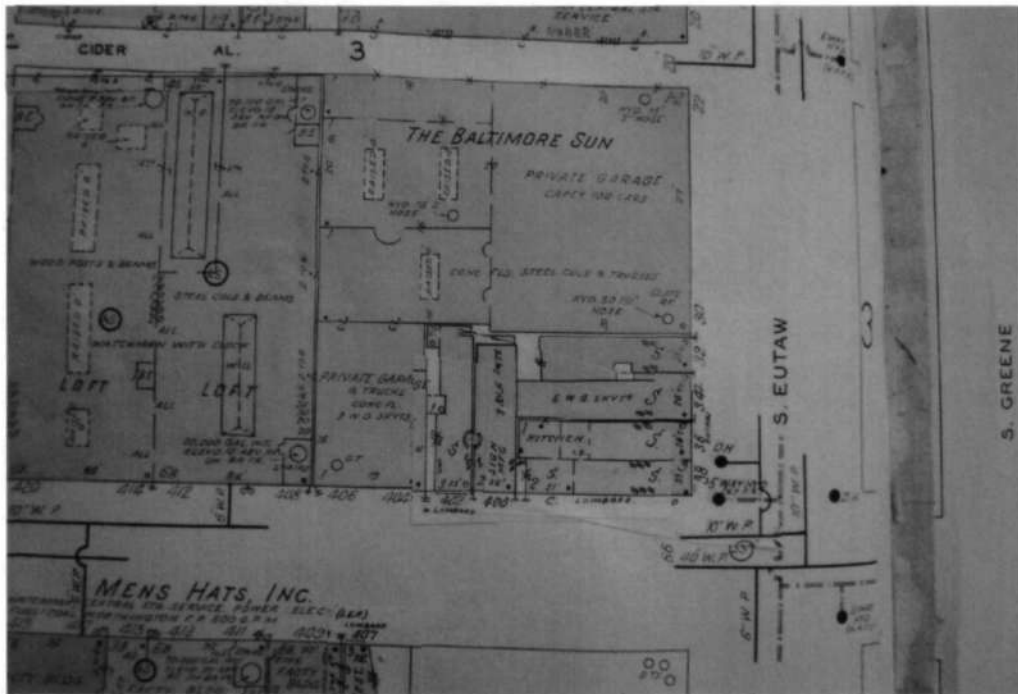


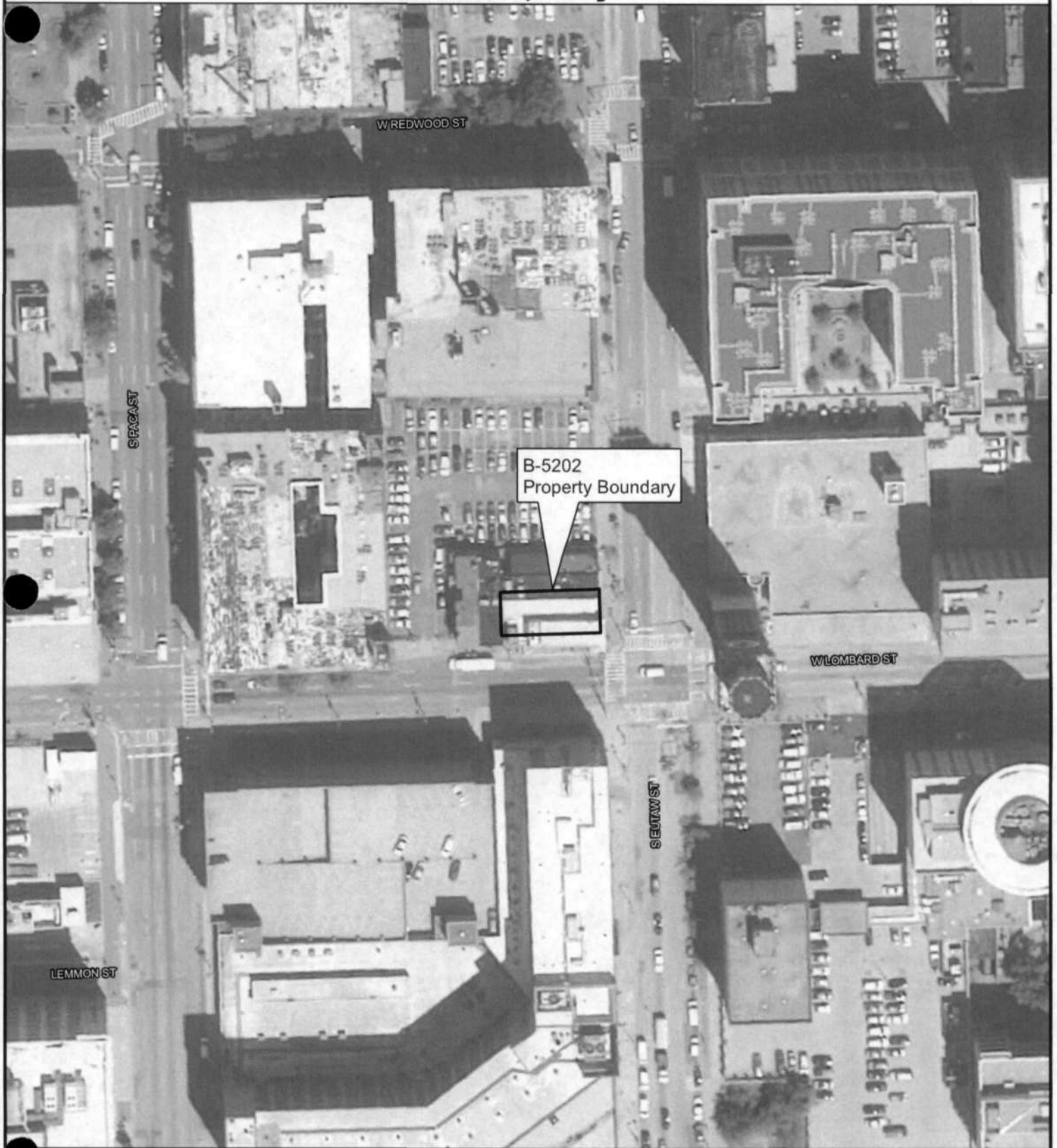
Image 3: 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the 38 S. Eutaw Street building plan as it exists today with the addition at 36 S. Eutaw Street and a two-story brick addition at the rear; the transition to industrial and commercial in this area is now complete (Maryland Historical Society)



Image 4: Christmas season in either 1915 or 1916 inside the bar at 36-38 S. Eutaw Street with George H. Ruth, Sr. in the foreground and Babe Ruth in the middle (Julia Ruth Stevens and Bill Gilbert, Babe Ruth: Remembering the Bambino in Stories, Photos & Memorabilia, New York: Stewart, Tabori & Chang, 2008, 31.)



B-5202
36-38 South Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland



Site Plan



August 2011

B-5202
36-38 South Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland



Location Map



August 2011

36-38 South Eutaw Street (B-5201)
Photo Log

B-5202_2011-08-04_01.tif
-East facade and south elevation from Lombard St.

B-5202_2011-08-04_02.tif
-East facade, view SW from S. Eutaw St.

B-5202_2011-08-04_03.tif
-East facade

B-5202_2011-07-21_04.tif
-South elevation

B-5202_2011-07-21_05.tif
-Facade detail

B-5202_2011-07-21_06.tif
-Cornice detail

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HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, Glossy

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RIGHT LANE
MUST
TURN RIGHT

SHOWBAR

THE GODDESS

GENTLEMEN'S CLUB

B-5201

36-38 S. Eutaw Street

Baltimore City, MD

C Taniguchi

8/04/11

East facade and south elevation from Lombard
St

1/5



Westside

ONLY

LEFT LANE
MUST
TURN RIGHT

NO STOPPING
OR
PAVING
NO TRUCKS
NO BUSES
NO CARS
NO TRUCKS
NO BUSES
NO CARS

THE GODDESS

CLUB

408-857-7887
ALL STARS
BAR
ENTRANCE

NO
STOPPING
FIRE DEPT
EMERGENCY
ONLY

B-5202

36-38 S. Eutaw Street

Baltimore City, MD

C. Taniguchi

8/04/11

East facade, view SW from S. Eutaw St

2/5



BOA...

SHOW BAR

THE GODDESS

Vertical sign with text, possibly a menu or list.

Small sign with text, possibly a name or address.

B-5202

36-38 S. Eutaw Street

Baltimore City MD

M. Manning

7/21/11

Facade detail

3/5



B-5202

36-38 S. Entaw Street

Baltimore City, MD

Mr. Manning

7/21/11

Cor nice detail

4/5



B-5202

36-38 S. Eutan Street

Baltimore City, MD

M. Manning

7/21/11

South elevation

5/5